

ARMY DOWNS THE NAVY

Lange Misses Pun, Chamberlin Gets It

DEAN MAKES TOUCHDOWN

Game Decided in the First Few Minutes—Lange's Placement Goal Only Score of Middle in Stubbins Contest.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—A long punt by Gresham, the Army half-back, took a sudden bound over the head of sturdy Little Lange, the Navy quarter, on the middle 33-yard line, Lange himself slipped on the soft ground and, as he tried to recover his equilibrium before he had regained his feet, Chamberlin, the tail Army full back, had reared into the air as he sped down the field, grabbed the twisting ball and without a pause was on his way to the Navy goal. Lange followed with the speed of a deer, and in a few yards from the goal line the pair rolled over on the turf at the impact of the tackle. From this point, through quick state, Dean of the senior team, made the touchdown, and a moment later the same Dean, after much deliberation, kicked the goal.

Ten minutes had elapsed in the first half. The game was yet young, but it had been decided in the quick succession of plays, and the Army was the victor. Before the half ended Lange kicked a placement goal from the Army's 15-yard line. After the Navy's score there was nothing but some fighting and rapid, but ineffectual changes in the relative position of the teams. Kick followed kick, neither side gaining greatly or losing greatly in the interchange. Both were strong defensively, but weak in attack, and the advantage gained by the Army was never threatened seriously. The battle had been won almost before it started.

So it happened that the confident Army squad that journeyed Friday out of Maryland to put to shame the Navy failed to accomplish the object of the long season of careful coaching. The sailors, a little fine in physical condition, were not in the latter part of play. One after another left the game exhausted by the efforts to overcome the Army lead. Meanwhile the Army team felt the heaviest and strains of a hard battle, but as the burden of the game rested more heavily upon their opponents, and as they were, perhaps, a bit better in physical condition, their substitutions were not so frequent. To many on the outcome was unexpected. Although the eleven were equally matched, perhaps today they will play to a different result. On Saturday's showing it would be hard to say which was technically the better eleven.

The game capped the season's climax and adorned the story of the football year in its usual brilliant way. It was rugged football. It had the setting of the military atmosphere—precise and colorful. It had, first of all, in all its attributes, the force of bands and the marching hundreds that brought it a bit nearer than other football contexts to the heart of the grizzled veterans of a real battle and it had also

Constipation

Hood's Pills

The technique and severity to which it is to the volume of the campaign of the present football season, scores of whom were scattered throughout the stands, marked men because of fresh scars or the traces of a light limp.

A half hour before the game started the gray-blue battalions of the West Pointers came through the southwest gates, preceded by the big band and the strains of martial music, straight out across the field. Swooping with a sudden turn to attention before the army sections the column moved and stopped, and, without fuss or feathers, the battalions themselves broke up one by one and with a great rush for seats the cadets found their way into the stands. A few minutes later the dark blue-coated midshipmen came, outnumbering the soldierly rivals greatly and with the same precision, went through the seating process, battalions by battalion. Both cheering sections faced each other across the field, interchanging after the usual cheer for Pennsylvania, the compliments of the game. Stands filled quickly.

Always a notable gathering, this year was not less brilliant than those of former years, and the day itself, with its blue skies and balmy air, brought out attractive new costumes, much gold braid and an overflow of good humor. Army men carried their navy friends as they met in the course of the search for seats. Probably 25,000 invited guests filled every nook of the stands when the Navy took tugging at his halter, foreshadowing the arrival of the navy squad, which came out of the gymnasium and through the northwest gate to the field. A moment later almost before the roar of muffled muskets had died away, two gray-coated cadets rushed wildly out of the opposite gateway, carrying between them a big banner of the West Point tricolor and sweeping in a wide circle until they wound up in front of the soldier stand. Then a second later came the Army team, looking a bit lighter than the sailors, but nervously ready for the fray and fairly dancing into the preliminary lineup of the signal practice.

WOODROW WILSON SCORES PROMOTION

"Never Legitimate When For The Benefit of a Special Few," He Declares.

Toledo, Nov. 30.—President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university, before a large audience at the Valentine theatre Saturday night, said: "The large corporations have got into the habit of paying to be let alone and into more serious use of paying to be helped, and every campaign they pour into the coffers of that party which is most likely to foster a high protective tariff their money, expecting the first money to come back from that tariff will be theirs. There was a time when a high protective tariff was justified and when it was worth while to try the experiment, but we have passed that stage. There is never a legitimate argument for a protective tariff except for the benefit of the nation and not for the benefit of a special few."

JUDGE ROBBINS RETIRES.

Leaves Rutland Probate Office Tuesday After 30 Years' Service.

Rutland, Nov. 30.—Judge Thomas C. Robbins of this city will give up the reins at the probate office of the Rutland district to-morrow morning, after presiding over the office for 30 years. He has been at the same desk 36 years, having been registrar of probate for six years prior to his judgeship. Judge Robbins will be succeeded by A. G. Coolidge, the present registrar. On Judge Robbins' 83d birthday two weeks ago, he was visited by nearly every member of the Rutland County bar association, and presented an easy chair for his home. The judge is a native of Farmington, Me. He moved to Lowell, Mass., with his parents at the age of 12 years. He later became interested in the printing business and went to Philadelphia, coming to Rutland from that city in 1883. He published for six years the Rutland Independent, a weekly newspaper, which was consolidated with the Rutland Herald. He was in the marble business when he was elected judge of probate in 1872. He has been re-elected 13 times and declined the honor this year, as he wishes to retire.

AUTO HIT POST.

And One of the Occupants Sustained a Broken Arm.

Rutland, Nov. 30.—Five Rutland young men returning from West Rutland Friday night in an automobile owned and driven by Frank Noyes met with an accident about four miles from this city, when the machine struck a telegraph pole and all of the occupants were thrown out. Harold C. Martin had his right arm broken at the elbow and A. L. Casey received a bad gash over the right eye.

The lights on the machine were dim, and as Noyes turned out to pass another vehicle the machine struck a pole squarely and all of the occupants were thrown down an embankment. Mark Casey, A. J. Scott and Mr. Noyes were uninjured. The machine was badly damaged.

KEENAN DROPS DEAD.

Comes to Franklin, N. H., for a Visit With Hunteons.

Franklin, N. H., Nov. 30.—Frank E. Keenan, aged 48, a machinist of Springfield, Vt., dropped dead last Saturday night of heart disease at George Hunteon's on Salisbury street. Doctors say the attack was brought on by hurrying from the depot to the Hunteon house. Keenan formerly worked here, and had come to town to see his wife, who was visiting the Hunteon family.

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ALL UNITE FOR FREE HIDES

Shoe and Leather Men and Tanners

ASK TO HAVE DUTY OFF

Boston Men Lead in Argument at Hearing—Present Tax of 15 Per Cent. Adds Materially to Cost of Footwear, They Assert.

Washington, Nov. 30.—That the removal of the duty on hides would prove beneficial to the whole country, not merely to some particular section, was argued Saturday before the ways and means committee giving hearings on the tariff.

"Put hides on the free list and the American tanner will beat the world," was the statement that Elisha Cobb of Boston made to the committee. At one point in the proceedings Chairman Payne made the statement: "I know that all the free-trade papers will now accuse me of luring this investigation, but I want it understood that I have always been in favor of free hides."

Edward P. Alexander of New York, representing leather tanning manufacturers, did not object to the putting of hides on the free list, providing hides were free.

W. H. Hill of Cleveland, representing 30 tanners making tanned leather, declared that the tariff of 15 per cent. on hides was "a rank injustice to everybody except the packers."

"I think there is no limit to our trade, except the skies, if we get our raw materials on the free list," Mr. Hill said.

The duty on hides was denounced as a bounty on one industry for the benefit of another by C. M. Jones, president of the New England Shoe and Leather association. He predicted that "within three years every independent tanner would be driven out of business by the packers."

Mr. Jones claimed that a change of 1 or 2 cents in the cost of the leather in a shoe meant a change of 5 per cent. in its price.

R. F. Spencer of St. Louis took the stand to say the West joined the East in the demand that the tariff be taken off hides.

He added that there was some division among shoe manufacturers as to whether they need a tariff on shoes. "Payne's neighbor" then appeared. He was Charles E. McCarthy, a shoe manufacturer of Auburn, N. Y. He introduced his plea for free hides by saying he belonged to the same church as Chairman Payne did.

"Get a little closer to the stenographer," directed Mr. Payne. "I don't want any of this to miss getting in the record."

Mr. McCarthy said that the consumer would be given a better shoe for the same money if hides were brought in free.

John W. Craddock of Lynchburg, Va., spoke for Southern manufacturers in behalf of free hides.

Charles Kellner of Chicago, representing the wholesale shoe association, said the removal of the duty on hides would benefit the whole country.

The discussion on hides and leather rates was concluded by arguments by John H. Hannan, president of the National Boot and Shoe manufacturers' association.

association and by John E. Wilders, secretary of the National Tanners' association.

A demand for a duty on original cut-gut and re-cut goods was made by Charles Heber Clark of Philadelphia.

"You may think this duty on original cut-gut is funny, but if you get appendicitis and are stretched up with impure cut-gut, you may change your mind," said Mr. Clark.

The discussion of the duty on leather gloves developed into a dissertation on the business of women and the status of property.

TAFT "WILL NOT DRINK AGAIN EVER"

His Glass, Inverted at Dinner, Is Going to Stay Turned Down.

SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Lowell Couple May Die as Result of Jealousy.

Lowell, Nov. 30.—Alfred Beaulieu and his wife, Arville, were taken to the St. John's hospital from their home on Ford street last night, suffering from bullet wounds said to have been inflicted by the husband in a fit of jealousy.

The condition of both is serious, and the hospital surgeons last night declined to express an opinion as to the probability of their recovery. Beaulieu's skull is fractured and his wife has a bullet wound in the larynx.

Beaulieu is 21 years old, and has been employed as a waiter. He was at his home yesterday afternoon and a quarrel arose, during which he is said to have discharged a bullet from a 32 calibre revolver at his wife.

When she fell with a wound in her throat, Beaulieu turned the weapon upon himself, the bullet this time entering near the right temple and, being deflected, causing a skull fracture.

On account of the nature of Mrs. Beaulieu's injury, she was unable last night to make a statement regarding the affair. Her husband, who was taken to the hospital with her, is under arrest on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

DEVINE NOT THE MAN.

Remarkable Case of Mistaken Identity at Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Ernest C. Devine, although identified by A. B. Turner and two of the latter's clerks as the man who secured \$50,000 worth of bonds from Mr. Turner's firm in Boston, is not the guilty person. That Devine was the victim of a remarkable case of mistaken identity was admitted in court Saturday by Assistant State Attorney Barnett, who declared that Devine had established an unshakable alibi. Judge McCreedy said he would continue the case one week to allow the government of Massachusetts to withdraw his application for extradition, and that the defendant would be discharged. Mr. Turner was "morally certain" but not positive, in his identification of Devine, and he took two of his employees to Chicago from Boston to make certain. They said no mistake had been made, but the prisoner was able to show by many witnesses that he was in Chicago when the swindle in Boston was perpetrated.

GIFT OF H. A. MOSES.

Monument to Ethan Allen for Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Burlington, Nov. 30.—Horace A. Moses of Middlebury, Mass., has arranged to present to the city of Ticonderoga, N. Y., a statue of Ethan Allen, the patriot and soldier.

The monument will be of Vermont granite, from 28 to 30 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of the daring Green mountaineer who "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" compelled the British commander, Delamere, to surrender the fortress to the Americans.

The trustees of the village of Ticonderoga have been requested to select a site for the monument, which will doubtless be erected during the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, next July. The cost of the monument will be between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

S. H. V. Pell of New York City has purchased the fort Ticonderoga property and Alfred C. Blossom, a New York architect, is engaged in drawing plans of the original structure, which Mr. Pell proposes to replace. He anticipates having the officers' quarters restored during next summer.

\$100,000 RECOVERED.

Wreckers Bring Up Bullion From Submerged Finance.

New York, Nov. 30.—The Merritt-Chapman wreckers went to work early this morning on the wreck of the Panama railroad steamer Finance, sunk on the west side of the main ship channel on Thursday by collision with the White Star freighter George. Capt. Nowbray was aboard the wreck and superintended the task of recovering \$100,000 in bullion, mainly gold, with valuable mail and the jewelry of some of the passengers, was locked in the vault of the ship.

The diver had little trouble locating the room, which opened with several keys fitting a succeeding door. He brought up the coin at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and it was put aboard a tug and transferred to the steamship Advance.

A Personal Triumph.

Good times come!—Possess in the tree is "bushy" but I ever yet did see! Rabbit an' de partridge, A rumm' th'ou de grass, I knowed as how dem prophesies Was sho' to come to pass!

Good times come!—De ducks is drawn' near, De geese an' de turkeys, Is mighty fine de year, So gonne credit, honey! I studied day and night 'Bout de speeches day was makin' An' I mus' avoted right!

—Washington Star.

We ought to charge more than we do.
But we don't.

And Millions of people
Daily eat of the
Good Things made from

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

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FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY

NEW ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN FOREST CONSERVATION

Said Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the United States Forest Service, in Recent Address in Springfield, Mass.

"Lumbering has always been, and still is, one of the leading industries of New England," said Gifford Pinchot, Chief of United States Forest Service, in a letter read at the recent dedication of the Myrick Farm and Home Building in Springfield, Mass. "When our forefathers after rough voyages in wooden ships, first landed on the coast of New England, nothing impressed them more in their new home than the great stores of wood in the New England forests. They saw their value at once; they wrote home about them; they would not allow them to be wasted or burned. For they had come from a country in which the forests had dwindled and wood was dear enough to be protected and carefully used."

But as they explored the forests farther and farther and found no end, they felt that here they have more wood than they could ever hope to use. So their care for the forest relaxed. Instead of protecting it, they began to attack it and to cut it down.

"So the forests receded and the fields spread; and this was well, for the farmers needed to bring as much land as they could under the plow. But while the growth of the farms is a good thing, indifference to the forest can never be anything but harmful. It is possible to have too much forest; it is only too possible, also, to have too little. As long as the pioneers took the timber from true farm land, all was well, but when they began to carry the axe up the mountain side and clear the slopes where only thin soil covered the rock, it soon became plain that nothing was gained and that a great deal was lost by taking away the forests and leaving nothing in their place."

"Thus, without meaning it and really without doing anything wrong, the danger point was reached in forest use in New England, and that is where we are now. There are few parts of the country where more greatly need to take a new point of view in handling the forests—the point of view of conservation."

"If the lumber industry is to go on, it must, of course, get the logs, and for this reason it sounds plausible to argue that if you save the forests, you will stop the lumber industry. Yet this would be one of the greatest mistakes anyone could possibly make. It is true that there is an old saying that you can't eat your cake and have it too; but the important thing about this saying is that it applies to cakes and other things which do not grow, and which once gone are gone forever. Forests grow all the time, and the longer they are kept the more wood can be got out of them in the long run. Saving the ripe, merchantable forest tree does nobody any good—not even the trees. They are made to use, and the most that scientific forest management can do is to use them best for the longest time. Therefore, the best thing that can happen for the lumber industry is to use forestry to keep the forests going. In a word, forest conservation is the life insurance of the lumber industry."

"But to say that the New England forests should be conserved because the wood is needed, is to give only one reason. The forests should be kept to maintain the water powers of the streams and the channels of the navigable rivers. The principal wealth of New England is her manufacturing, and her center of manufacture are on the rivers which rise in the mountain forests. These mountain forests, which are natural reservoirs, are more valuable for the protection they give to the streams than for anything else. To lumber them in the usual way, which leaves no hope of future forest growth, is not only to exhaust the wood; it is to make the water in the streams and rivers irregular in flow and unreliable for use, and for part of the year, either entirely useless or exceedingly destructive. In a hilly country without forests you have first too much water, then too little. There is no reason why the forests of the White mountains and of the Green mountains should not be made to yield up their lumber in the proper way."

"The trouble is that you cannot depend upon ordinary lumbering to go the proper way about it. These forests grow in situations where only the utmost care, joined with the skill of a trained forester, can take the wood which is ripe at present without leaving the steep slopes barren for many years, perhaps forever. If you cannot have skilled lumbering, with provision for the future, it would be far better to leave the forests untouched, rather than risk forfeiting them."

"The individual farmer is not always himself responsible for these results of wasteful forest use; that is, he has not always brought them on by his own positive action. But he is responsible if he fails to grasp and act upon the truth in the matter when it is laid before him, when he has not asserted his rights as a citizen against the injury done to this New England of ours which is his home. Thus both his pocketbook and his public spirit should impel the New England farmer to insist upon the conservation of the New England forests."

THE RACE RIOT CASE.

Complete Collapse of Prosecution at Springfield, Ill., Expected.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 30.—A complete collapse of the prosecutions in the cases growing out of the recent race riots at Springfield is regarded as likely. A verdict of not guilty was brought in by the jury Saturday in the case of William and Mabel Stout, who had been charged with burglary and larceny during the riots. The state had already failed to secure convictions in three cases of reaching and destruction of property. Over 150 other indictments are pending, but these probably will be dismissed.

HEAVY CALLS FOR ICE.

Rutland Dealers Unable to Supply the Demand.

Rutland, Nov. 30.—Local ice dealers say there are many inquiries from Maine and New York points for ice in carload lots, indicating a general scarcity of ice in the market at present. One local firm is shipping four carloads a week to points on the Hudson river to supply creameries which claim they can get no ice nearer the point of consumption. Local dealers say the present situation proves that hard times does not affect the sale of ice in the summer, as more was sold last summer than in the year previous. Burlington is shipping much ice to Montreal.

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The Best Cough Cure.

A half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine, two ounces of virgin oil of sweet almond, mixed, will cure any cough that is caused by a cold in 4 hours. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Ask your druggist for the genuine Leach's Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, prepared and guaranteed by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

PYROGRAPHY OUTFITS AND GOODS

Just the right time now to start making things for Christmas. Nothing better, cheaper or more appropriate to give "him" or "her" than a piece of burnt wood—glove box, handkerchief box, frame, jewel box, picture frame, neck tie rack or anything of the many nice things we have here, costing from \$c up.

If you haven't an outfit buy one today—very simple to learn how to own artistically well. The ones to whom you give presents will like them much better if it's something you did yourself. Outfits cost from \$1.75 to \$7.50.

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- Best Mixed Nuts, a pound, 13c
- Two pounds of Mixed Nuts, 25c
- Best Brazils, a pound, 18c
- Oranges, a dozen, 45c, 40c, 35c, 30c, 25c
- Oranges, eighteen for, 25c
- Large Grape Fruit, each, 10c
- Layer Raisins, a pound, 25c
- Seeded Raisins, a pound, 10c
- Bulg Raisins, three lbs. for, 25c
- Figs, a pound, 18c and 15c
- Two pounds of Figs for, 25c
- Cranberries, a quart, 10c
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- Finest Providence River Oysters, per quart, 40c

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